DETENTIONAL OCCUPANCY PLAN CORRECTION LIST

GENERAL/ASSEMBLY CORRECTION LIST MUST BE USED IN CONJUCTION WITH THIS LIST

Plans have been reviewed for compliance with the following:

a. International Building Code (excluding Chapters 11 and 27), 2006 edition.
b. International Fire Code, 2006 edition.
c. International Mechanical Code, 2006 edition.
d. NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, 2008 edition.
e. For public buildings: Tennessee Public Building Accessibility Act, 2010 ADA Standards For Accessible Design.
f. NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, 2006 edition.

[a.,b.,c.,f. Rule 0780-02-02-.01] [d. Rule 0780-02-01-.02] [e. T.C.A 68-120-204]

Correction lists are not all inclusive. See additional comments on the cover sheet.

Please Note: Items listed require correction by revised plans, addenda, field orders, or change orders before plans are approved for construction. Answers in letter form are *not* acceptable. **Starting construction before plans approval may be considered as just cause by the State to issue a stop work order.** [Rule 0780-02-03-.02(1)]

Site

1. Exits shall be permitted to discharge into a fenced or walled courtyard, provided that not more than two walls of the courtyard are the building walls from which egress is being made. (NFPA 101 22.2.7.1 and IBC 408.3.4)

2. Open space for refuge must allow all inmates to be at least 50 feet from building at 15 square feet per person or it can not be considered an exit. [NFPA 101 22.2.7.2 and IBC 408.3.4]

Construction

1. Smoke barrier shall be provided to divide every story used for sleeping by residents, or any other story having an occupant load of 50 or more persons, into not less than two compartments. [NFPA 101 22.3.7.1, IBC 408.6]

Means of Egress

1. Travel distance to reach an exit must not exceed 150 feet in an unsprinklered building or 200 feet in a fully sprinklered building. [NFPA 101 22.2.6, IBC & IFC Table 1016.1] Common path of travel shall not exceed 100 feet. [IBC & IFC 1014.3(3)] Detention occupancies must have not less than two separate exits: (1) provided on every story and (2) accessible from every part of every story and mezzanine. [IBC & IFC Table 1019.1, unless comply with table 1019.2]

2. A maximum of 50% of the required number and capacity of exit enclosures may discharge through areas on the level of exit discharge when all of the exceptions are met. [IBC & IFC 1024.1 and NFPA 101 22.2.7.4]

3. Aisles, corridors, and ramps must not have less than four feet of clear width. [NFPA 101 22.2.3.2 and IBC & IFC 1017.2]

4. Corridors serving 30 people or more must be 1-hour fire-resistance rated construction with 20-minute fire rated door and hardware assemblies. [IBC & IFC 1017.1, Table 1017.1, 408.7 and NFPA 101 22.3.8]

5. Common path of travel must not exceed 100 feet. [IBC & IFC 1014.3(3) and NFPA 101 22.2.5.3]

6. Exit stairways may discharge through the level or exit discharge or 50% into separate compartments. [NFPA 101 22.2.7.3]

7. Doors in smoke barriers must have vision panels (wired glass on corridor wall), where the barrier crosses and exit access corridor. [NFPA 101 22.3.7.10]

8. Smoke barriers (or horizontal exits, direct exits, or exits to an enclosed area of refuge) are required where there are more than 50 people per floor, where there are residents sleeping, to limit the number of residents in the compartment to 200, and to limit travel distance to 100 feet from any door or 150 feet from any point in a room [IBC & IFC 408.6, NFPA 101 22.3.7.3]

9. If an area has horizontal exits, adjacent areas must have exits to the outside. [NFPA 101 22.2.2.5 and IBC & IFC 1022.1(2)]

10. Doors to resident sleeping rooms must be at least 28 inches in clear width. [NFPA 101 22.2.11.3, IBC 408.3.1, IBC & IFC 1008.1.1(2)]

11. Every sleeping room must have a door leading either directly to an exit access corridor or through an adjoining dayroom, either on that floor or on an adjacent level. [NFPA 101 22.2.5.1]

12. Exit requirements must be based on 120 square feet per person, using the area within the inside perimeter of exterior walls. [IBC & IFC Table 1004.1.1 and NFPA 101 22.1.7]

13. A sally port is permitted only if there is continuous, unobstructed passage through it during an emergency exit condition. [NFPA 101 22.2.5.4 and IBC 408.3.5]

14. If exterior door locks are operated with a key, key must be available at all times, and the locks must be operable from both sides of door. [NFPA 101 22.2.11.7 and IBC 408.4]

15. All power-operated sliding doors or power-operated locks for swinging doors must have a mechanical means operable from a remote location or by key and lock mechanism at the door to manually release locks and move sliding doors to fully open position. [NFPA 101 22.2.11.9 and IBC 408.4.2, IBC & IFC1008.1.3.2]

16. Every assembly area shall have the occupant load posted in a conspicuous place near the main exit of the room. [IBC & IFC 1004.3]

Mechanical

1. Sleeping rooms in windowless buildings or buildings with non-operable windows or no readily breakable windows must have an engineered smoke control system to provide

ventilation. The smoke control system must be connected to emergency power. [IBC Table 403.3, and NFPA 101 22.4.4.12.2]

2. Windows in building spaces not used for sleeping may have vent opening or smoke shafts in lieu of engineered smoke control. [IBC 408.8]

3. Suspended unit heaters are not permitted in sleeping areas or in means of egress. [NFPA 101 22.5.2.4, IFC 603.4]

4. Fuel fired heating equipment must be vented and must take its combustion air from outside. [NFPA 101 22.5.2.5]

5. Portable space heating devices are prohibited. Any heating device other than a central heating plan must be so designed and installed so that combustible material will not be ignited by it or its appurtenances. [NFPA 101 22.5.2.2]

6. Combustion and Ventilation air from boilers, incinerators, or heater rooms shall be taken directly from and discharged directly to the outside. (NFPA 101 22.5.2.5)

Fire Suppression

1. An automatic sprinkler system is required throughout condition II-V detention buildings NFPA 101 22.3.5.2, and Group I-3 buildings must be sprinklered IBC & IFC 903.2.5. For renovation of existing buildings refer to NFPA 101 23.3.5. Assembly occupancies with more than 300 people must be sprinklered *throughout the story containing the assembly occupancy* unless they meet the exceptions. [NFPA 101 12.3.5.2 and IBC & IFC 903.2.1] See the attached Sprinkler Design Intent correction list.

2. A Class III wet standpipe system must be provided in all buildings where the highest floor is 30 feet above the lowest level of fire department access. [IBC & IFC 905.3.1] A standpipe hose outlet must be located at each intermediate stair landing in all required exit stairways. [IBC & IFC 905.4] Standpipe is required per NFPA 101 22.3.5.5. See the attached Standpipe Design Intent correction list.

Electrical

1. Exit signs may be omitted in sleeping areas. [NFPA 22.2.10, IBC & IFC 1011.1(4)]]

2. Smoke detectors are required in sleeping areas in use condition IV, V and sleeping rooms occupied by more than four people in condition III unless building is fully sprinklered, and corridors and commons spaces in use condition II and III. [NFPA 101 22.3.4.4 and IBC & IFC 907.2.6.3]

3. Permanent standby emergency power must be provided for all electrically power-operated sliding doors and power-operated locks, egress lighting, exit signage, lighting at staff stations, communication systems, fire detection and alarms, smoke removal systems and central control and fire pump rooms. Power must be arranged to automatically activate within ten second. [IFC 604.2.17, NFPA 22.2.11.1.1]

4. Detention and correctional occupancies shall be provided with a fire alarm system in accordance with section 9.6. (NFPA 101 22.3.4.1.1 and IBC 902.2.6.3)